IRISHMEN IN POLITICS.

THE REASONS FOR THEIR SUCCESS IN THIS CITY ESPECIALLY. The Value in Votes of the Leading

Politicians who Manage the County Elec-tions With and Without Their "Machines." This is the first Irish city in the world in point of population; it is natural that there should be many Irishmen concerned in the management of its politics. It is the third German city in the world; it is natural that the Germans should be represented in politics. lation, and exceedingly successful in the business circles; hence it is not surprising to find some of them in politics. But the Irish have been conspicuous in almost every grade of political management in a measure disproportioned to their numbers in the community. Why this is the case we inquired of an Irish politician, whose views on all political and city matters have always been interesting and wise The Irish," said he, "and I speak solely of

he Catholic Irish, are disfranchised at home, and therefore they prize full citizenship in this country even more highly than the Germans. who come fresh from an iron monarchy, and as been permitted to enjoy a share of the interests of Government. All three feel a keen enjoyment in participating in the manœuvring of politics, but the Irishman has the advantage, because he speaks the language of America. The Irishman assimilates with the American more quickly and more completely than does any other emigrant; he retains nothing distinctive but his religion. In the country this is a bar to his political success, but in the city religious prejudice amounts to nothing, and so he stands on a pag with his American brothers."

This representative Irishman and politician then went on to say that it is a mistaken notion that the Irish are illiterate as a rule, and therefore may be said either to be undeserving of public trust, according to one estimate, or to be successfur-over the tremendous obstacle of gnorance, according to another. He said that the Irishmen from Irish cities and from the more comfortable part of the farming population of the old country are rather overeducated than Ignorant. Education has long been thouly outlet for menial energy and social advancement among them. He called attention to what, he said, was a prominent fact about the Irish in politics; that they succeed better its securing elective than appointive offices.

"They are quick and brilliant in conventions," said he, "and will often capture a meeting because their quick wit enables them to get more out of the immediate situation than any other foreigner can do. An Irishman will selze a situation and turn it to his own account in a second where a German would take four hours to reason the possibilities out to his own satisfaction. Therefore the Irish manipulate meetings with wondrus skill, as well or botter than their lightning-minded brothers, the pure Americans, and so they get places on the ticksts. Not the highest he stands on a par with his American brothers." Irish manipulate meetings with wondrous skill, as well or better tiffan their lightning-minded brothers, the pure Americans, and so they get places on the tickets. Not the highest places, though; either the time has not come for that or they lack the more solid qualities that secure for men the places of highest trust. But when it comes to the appointive places the Irish are left. They try for them, but it seems to me that Americans usually carry them off. Why that is I leave you to figure out. He would not admit that the Irish are born politicians, preferring to maintain his theory that disfranchisement at home accounts for their keen interest in politics here. He said that positics like war, is a game in which men play with men, and that the Irish love of fellowship, the geniality and sociability of Irishmen and their desire for approbation, lead their maturally into polities. It seems that this is only another way of saying that they are born politicians, and the facts support the belief, for we find in polities around us, in both the city and State, more than twice as many Americans born of Irish parents as there are Irish-sorn men who have fet the disadvantages of loss of citizenship to which this born Irishman ascribes so many of the strong characteristics f bis race.

The most conspicuous Irishman in politics

most conspicuous Irishman in politics The most conspicuous Irishman in politics that this city has nonored was the late John Kelly, and he was one who had the fewest advantages of birth, education, or early surroundings. He became, in the broad sense of the word, an educated man, however, long before he died, for from the time that he abandoned his calling as a mechanic to become a politican he applied binaself to mental improvement. Mr. Kelly made politics a business. He was not only a relentless partisan; he was equally strict as a faction man. In politics he hid many of the Irish qualities of heart and soul, and became storn, strict, unjeid-

was not only a relentless partisan; he was equally strict as a faction man. In politica he lid many of the Irish qualities of heart and soul, and became storn, strict, unyielding, and impiacable. With Tammany Hall solid belind him he was a power, and he knew he was not one without it. The manner in which he made it and kept it solid was due to his individual and not his Irish characteristics. No man in this city, Irish or American, has the political value—that is to say the worth in actual votes—that John Kelly had. No man has an influence approaching that which he wielded. He could turn 60,000 or 70,000 votes over to any candidate within the party. He could throw two-thirds that number to a candidate outside the party—and he did it.

This matter of the actual practical worth in votes of the Irishmen in city politics furnishes an interesting study. The value of a worker or leader cannot be estimated by the number of bailots he produces for himself or for a given candidate when that candidate is the nominee of an old-or a powerful organization. In 90 cases out of 100 the organization must be credited a great majority of the votes; in 90 cases in 100 it counts for nearly all of them. There are two or three leaders in the city (and we are confining ourselves to Irishmen or Irish-Americans) who are thought to be as influential or more than that.

Take the districts one by one and confine the estimates to the leaders, for the men who have merely been candidates are quantities too uncertain and too dependent on the organizations and leaders in charge of their canvasses for it to be at all reasonable to include them in these calculations. Men vote their prejudices and hatreds as often as their affections, and the strength of one candidate in an election is often merely a demonstration of his opponent's weakness. This was seen in the vote of about 72,000 cast for Hugh J. Grant for Sheriff. It is not alleged that this demonstrated his strength or popularity of Androw J. White, Mr. Grant's opponent.

In the First distric

opponent.
In the First district the Tammany leader is

or p-pularity of Androw J. White, Mr. Grant's opponent.

In the First district the Tammany leader is Patrick G. Duffy, an Irishman, and at present a Police Justice. In the latter capacity he has great influence, especially down town, aided by such favors as a Police Justice may extend. He has a natural bent for politics, and is a successful leader. He was besten last year because his candidates were weak and forced on him. His strength as an organization man represents \$3,000 votes, and he could turn, aside from his organization, about 1,500 votes on his own account. He is opposed by Sonator Michael C. Murphy, leader of the County Democracy Assembly district organization, who carried the district for Assemblyman and Alderman by 1,200 votes, about 600 more than he can count on, owing to the weakness of one of Dufty's candidates, Col. Murphy has the aid of the various departments of the city government in return for Legislative favors shown them in the past. He has a personal independent strongth of 1,500 votes in his district.

Col. Murphy boasts of his library, but he Becks it for poetry and romance, and the biographies of statesmon rather than for other lines of reading. The Colonel always makes a good figure and is confident and sure of himself. It is said that he remains a bachelor lest some wife should have the glory of capturing him. He lives in Washington street, in a modest little hotel, but surrounds himself with books and pictures, and Jooks like a grandee to those who find him in his slippers, gorgeous wrapper, and skuil cap, enaconced in a great and especial chair. When he was a printer le was a good one; when he was a printer le was agood one; when he was a printer le was agood one; when he was a printer to flaws quietly in caucuses and committees. Col. Murphy was born in Limerick, and was intended by nature for a rich man, for he has the frish love of the good that is in this world.

In the Second district the political battles are fought under the leadership and is as popular as new men in politic

the impersonation of practical politics. He has good judgment, zeal and vigor. His influence as a Police Magistrate and the large amount of patrounge he gave the district when he was trustworthily read to him his polit, which is made the district pretty solidiy a County Democracy one. He has a personal following of about 1,250 voters.

The situation in the Fourth Senatorial district is much the same. Charles Heiliy, an Irishman by descent and Commissioner of Jurora, has turned it from a naturally flammer of the County Pemocracy by polling 3,500 to 4,900 votes. He is credited with the ability to carry 1,500 votes with him away from his organization. It is easier for the County Bemocracy by polling 3,500 to 4,900 votes, He is credited with the ability to carry the district, however, though he has little benooned to be about the district however, though he has little benooned to be about the district however, though he has little benooned to be about the district however, though he has little benooned to be about the district however, though he has little benooned to be about the district however, though he has little benooned to be about the district however, though he has little benooned to be about the district however, though he has little benooned to be about the district here are district however, though he has little benooned to be an advantage of the district he sole survivor in a citive politics of the era of William M. Tweed, of heave in the good old days. He could muster 3,000 voters and lead them from any organization to vote for himself or his candidates, but to-day he is not thought to have half that following. Norton is a Civil Justice and an Irichman, He was beaten in a memorable battle by Col. M. G. and the county district to have he had the heave by descent used to be at him which he district these words, which he credited to Quinn: 'I view with alarmin the rising infloence of the Oreman litheaut in heaver used. Jashne is himself worse than dead now, and Dr. Philip E. Donlin, the new Chairman of

American, is the Tammany leader, and John L. Voorhis, an American, is the County Demo-

In the Touth, or Dynamite district, where Coroner Edmann, the Republican boss, wears lauries over fresh. P. Henry Dugro, a Gorman by descent, is the Tammany loader. The Coroner Edmann, the Republican boss, wears lauries over fresh. P. Henry Dugro, a Gorman by descent, is the Tammany loader. The constitution of the bost practical machine politicians in any party in the city. The district is German, muniats, and Anarchists. Mitchellists. Communiats, and Anarchists. Mitchellists. Communiats, and Anarchists. Mitchellists. Communiats, and Anarchists. Mitchellists. Communiate and the communiate and th

Burnella de la companya del companya de la companya del companya de la companya del la companya de la companya

politician, who does not let politics interfers with the conduct of two or three businesses, and yet is a born politician and an active worker for his party. He is both an educated man and a tiker, and at the same time gives cool and clear-headed advice in times of doubt. His is a tail, big-bearded man, with clear-cut fear three who distlike him call him "aristocratic"—meaning that he is proud—but if there is any beasts for this it is only in his manner. Next to politics he is most concerned about the re-production of art works in bronze, for which he has a foundry and heads an enterprising company. He is an intensely domestic man, and so jealous of his home that it said he longs for a daily newspaper, such as has never been and never will be printed, that will bring to be and never will be printed, that will bring to liles of mankind.

In the Seventeenth district the leader on the Tammany Hall side is Senator George W. Plunkitt, who always has the railroads and police on his side. He has long held up the Tammany bannor in a district naturally against that organization. He has a factional following of 4,000 votes and an additional backing of about 1,500 votes. He wins almost every lime. The County Jehboan of erry gear wealth and considerable popularity. He can roll 3,800 votes for Tammany Hall and 1,500 for an independent organization.

Senator Plunkitt is one of the quietest men in politics. He next to never talks and would be overlooked by a spectator from the galieries of the Senate, and yet be introduces and passes more bits than any dozen men in the Senate men in politics. He next to never talks and would be overlooked by a spectator from the galieries of the Senate, and yet be introduces and passes more bits than any dozen men in the Senate so any twenty in the Assembly. He looks file is an adroit worker at home conventions, afterward remains quiet and unheard of until the Senate meets, and then works for his district, he will succeed in doing so in time.

In the Eighteenth district the many head in the s

Irish birth
Irish parentage
Scotch and Irish parentage.
Irish-American parentage.
Irish-English parentage
English parentage.
Scotch birth and parentage.
Welsh parentage.

In the conduct of the Government of the State in 1885, then, there are amost twice as many men whose parents were born in this country as there are men of foreign and foreign-American derivation, and all of who claim Ireland as their own birthplace or that of either or both parents there are only 38, or a few more than a fourth of the entire number. In this city the division is more nearly equal. Including the Police Justices and the Aldermen (the latter being nearly all Irish or of Irish descent) as well as the heads of departments from the Mayor down, there are about forty men of Celtic birth or parentage, and an equal number of men of American birth and antecedents. There are only twelve men of German birth or antecedents in conspicuous offices in the legal and executive departments. But in the list of subordinate placeholders, in the clerkshius and places of messengers, labourers, workmen and what not, Irish names are most abundant. There appear to be thousands of them, and they far outnumber the names of German or of English origin, though German ammes are very plentiful after all. The theory that the Irish are elannish, and, in distributing places, are partial to their own kind, ingrely accounts for this, but it does not wholly explain it. The truth is that the men who get trlaces are those who are useful to the officesholders at elections and the friends of those who are useful, and thus the Irish are able to demand appointments from Germans. Americans, and all else who compete for office. One commentator to whom we spoke said that the theory that religious prejudice exists there does not account for the comparative absence of Irish men from office in the rural distribution who we have a successive the comparative absence of Irish are lowers and the friends of those who are useful, and they are provided exists there does not account for the comparative absence of Irish men from office in the rural distribution. The success that the success that the success that the country, after all.

Mayor Grace is one

Lack of Cantidence.

Gentleman—There you are. Uncle Rastus. on the meney.

Uncle Hastus (scanning the order)—Am dis a verbul

order, sah?
dantienum—No. If I gave you a verbal order be
wooldn't pay it.
Uncle Haatus (relieved)—Tas, dat's 'zactly wot Mister
Smit sayed, lie sayed of I brought a verbulorder dat
he wodden't pay it. I recken he hain't get much conddence in ve', sah.

SLYER THAN THE FOXES.

BEYNARD OUTDONE BY AN OBSERVANT

It is Well to Chase Your Fox with a Lame Dog, and Your Balt and then Y Trap Ought to be Some Way Apart, BLOOMING GRAVE, Pa., Sept. 27 .- " Mas querading for moose" is a favorite and suc-cessful style of hunting that animal adopted by some old Maine hunters, and George Decker of Promised Land, this county, has a way of

hunting foxes modelled after the Maine idea of bagging the moose. Masquerading for moose originated with Nate Moore of Somerset county, Maine, in 1861. In that year there was a herd of moose in Moxey township, but they were so wary and shy that Nate was unable with all his skill to get within gunshot of them, although he came in sight of them frequently. One day after a snow storm the hunter found the herd feeding on a side hill, where there were a number of tree stumps, all covered with snow. Moore made up his mind that if he-should dress himself all in white he might steal close enough to the herd to get a shot, He went home, got a sheet, and wrapped himself in it from head to foot. He stole noise lessly along, and stalked to within 200 yards of the herd before his presence was noticed by any of the moose. Then one lifted his head, as if listening. A moose's hearing is very acute.

the breaking of a twig being sufficient to stampode a hord a long distance away. When the moose raised his head Moore stood still, and looked so much like the snow-covered stubs of the trees about him that the suspicious of the lore about him that the suspicious of the trees about him that the suspicious of the lore were the moose resumed their digring away the snow to get at the moss and acrins. Moore's masquerading was so successful that he stole within shorigun shot of the herd without belief the stood of the tree to moose in the band, and the stood of the tree to moose was adopted by many hunters, and to that style of hunting the present scarcity of the game may be charged.

Caribou were hunted in the same way, and a noted hunter named Jamos Parker on one occasion killed soven of these great animals in Moxey Pond, before the band, in which there were 27, could get away from his Winchester. George Decker's style of hunting foxes in Pike county is still more novel than the masquerading for moose in Maine. When fox skins commanded a high price in the market, some years ago, foxes were hunted and transped for profit, and, being plenty in Pike county, the trappers made a cook deal of money. Then it was that Decker distinguished himself by bringing in from four to sen foxes every time he went out, while other famed hunters and trappers from sent as the new woult perint any one to hunt with him, it was yoars before his methods became known.

There's more ways than one to get the best of a fox. Decker's brother hunters became perint any one to hunt with him, it was yoars before his methods became known.

There's more ways than one to get the best of a fox. Decker's style of the way it had cunning as the foxes themselves. I noticed that a lame dog was better than a sound one to run down foxes with. The way if found that out was by a dog I had going lame in one hind leg while he was tracking a fox. He was a blooded dog, full of game, and he kent right on after the fox, running slower, of course, It wasn't long before

mouse was surely his. Hidden behind a convenient bush it was no trouble for me to gather in four or five foxes in an evening. Watching the foxes in the fields following the squeak of a mouse, I concluded that I could improve on my plan of hunting. I made a whistle that I could blow on any system in interest the little system.

my plan of nunting. I made a whistie that I could bow on and exactly initiate the little ery of the mice. With this whistie I could call a fox toward me, and I got a great many shots that otherwise I would not have had. The of in the field, but it brought them into the field in the field, but it brought them into the field from the woods, for a fox can hear a mouse's squead a long distance.

"Then I have a way of hunting foxes by masquerading, and I adopted it years before I ever heard of the masquerading moose hunting in Maine. My observation of the habits of foxes led to the discovery that early in the fall and winter mornings they sought wood lots where fire had been through, and where many chang. I have seen as many as twelve foxes at one time in a lot of this kind standing in a group, but usually they trot leisurely along among the blackoned stumps, stopping now and then to look cautiously about I never could find out why foxes sought these places, but they will always be found there at such times as I have mentioned. I noticed another pseuliarity about loxes as studied them in the burned about foxes as studied them in the burned of the morning and always turn his head and look behind him. I observed this at different times and in different foxes, and became convinced that it was a natural and regular characteristic of the species. This piece of knowledge I worked to my advantage in hunting foxes. Although I saw so many foxes in burned wood icts, it was seldom that I had been able to get within gunshot of them. So I hit upon a plan that would be systematic and successful. I thought, in capturing foxes. I drassed in black cithes from head to foot and blackened my face and hands. There was nothing to be seen about me but black. When I took my position one morning among the blackened stumps and trunks in a ournel wood ict, I looked enough it is a second but the world in the first was a fire of the way the hand lead to the world in a subject of the way from me. I started quietry after the world in the subject

SOME QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Is it necessary to raise your hat more than once to any lady you have been introduced to, and who bows to you on meet ing, when you meet her twenty times a day ?

NEW YORK, Sept. 8. A SUR BOY. Perhaps it is, and perhaps it isn't. If you should meet the young lady in the morning in one street, and again in the afternoon in another, you will have to bow each time; but if your occupations are such that you pass and repass each other twenty times a day, courtesy does not require the formal recognition of a bow. In the fashionable drive at Newport, Belle-vue avenue, where the people take their afternoon airing and carriage driving, passing and repassing each other, one bow is demanded, and no more allowed. Upon the second meet-ing they do not notice each other, and this is no discourtesy, but rather a convenient convention. But still there may be other emotions stirring in your heart when meeting that young lady twenty times a day than a simple realization of her presence. After the first greeting your hat can rest easily, and indeed had better stay on your head. Upon your eyes, however, there is no restriction. Let them or your smiling lips speak as often and as eloquently as the impulse moves you, and as such conversation is observed to be welcome or unwel come to the person so addressed.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Will you enlighten meas to whether it is customary at a church wedding for the groom to pay for the opening of the church? Also, it a married man can act as usher?

BROOKLYS, Sept. 29.

It may be correctly said that the payment for opening a church is the first, in the history of each particular case of marriage, which is made for the joint benefit of bride and groom, and the groom pays for it. It is the

have to provide until the end of his matrimonial partnership, and should close with his life only.

With regard to the married man, he can act as an
unher if he wants to and if his friend the groom wants
to have him. But it is not customary; and, although we
confess to a liking of the tidea of having living illustrations of matrimonial relicity in such close religious. tions of matrimonial felicity in such close relations to a bridal couple, still there are very strong arguments against it. Nothing is so conductive to matrimony as matrimony, and to have the inspiration of the occasion wasted upon the married man is a pity. It should be applied as often as possible to bachelors.

To the Editor of the Sux—Sir: Will you kindly in-form me through your paper which of the following gentlemen is considered to be the better orator, viz; James G. Blaine or William M. Evar's? Cossiant Reader. Mr. Blaine is more direct in his style of speaking and

Mr. Evarts is more circumloquacious, but they both ge there, perhaps, about all the same. To the Editor of the Sch—Nir: 1. I read an account of a campaign book printed in Washington. Please state who brints it and how it can be got. 2. Do the United States produce far enough to make the patent butter made by them, or do they import any? By answering in you next week's paper, or as soon as possible, you will greatly oblige. Sasisk Swingte and Subscribers.

1. The campaign book you mean is published by the Democratic National Congressional Computers. You Democratic National Congressional Committee. You can obtain it by sending to Philip B. Thompson, Secretary of that committee, Washington, D. C.

2. The United States did not import any fat during the
years 1884 and 1885, and as they did not need to do so

while the patent butter was untaxed, they probably do not have to do so now when the stuff is tuxed.

To the Editor of The Nun-Nif: Is there a Chineson the police force in this city? An answer in your paper will oblige A Rasher.
William Assing of the Fourth precinct is a half breed, his father being a Chinaman, his mother an Irish woman. He has been on the force four years, and will was born in this city, and does not show that he has any "Chines" about him, as "A Reader" rudely puts it

To tas Entron or The Sus—Sir: Could you inform a reader of your esteemed paper who is the author of "Dr. Syntax in Search of the Picturesque," published in London, as he is unable to find out?

The tours of Dr. Syntax in search of the picturesque, in search of consolation, and in search of a wife were written by William Combe, an English literary fraud, heart in 1744 and in 1839. The Touris Search of born in 1741, and died in 1823. "The Tour in Search of It was at one time very popular, but is now seidom see

To the Editor of The Sch—Sir: Will you please in form a constant reader what nationality is Mayor Grace and oblige J. K.

Mayor Grace was born in Ireland. He has been not

To the Epiton of the Sux—Sir: Would you kindly inform me through the columns of your paper if Sept. 0 is a national and legal holiday? Also the salary the Mayor of New York city receives? Respectfully. C. W. The 6th of September is neither a legal nor a nations

The Mayor of New York city receives a salary of To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Please publish in your paper the original cost of the railway suspension bridge at Niagara. Yours,
It cost \$400,000.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: Will you please tell To fire Editors of the most in correct, and explain me if the following sentence is correct, and explain why? "The British navy should not contain such men as him." It is a question in dispute?

ANXIOUS INQUIRER.

The sentence is wrong, for two reasons:
First—It is wrong because its construction violates the rule that the noun or pronoun which is the subject of a finite verb expressed or understood must be in the nountative case. The pronoun is the subject of the verb "to be," which is understood, and the sentence, if other-wise correct, should read. "The British navy should not contain such men as he (is)."

Second—It is wrong because the personal pronoun "he" is in the singular number, while its antecedent,

men," is in the plural. A fundamental rule of gramma is that pronouns must agree with their antecedents in person, number, and gender. In accordance with this rule, "he" should be "they," or also the antecedent "men" should be changed to "a man." The sentence should read, "The British navy should not contain such men as they," or "The British navy should not contain such a man as he."

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: My father came to To the Editor of The Sur—Sir: My father came to this country, thirty years ago, bringing with him a son (George) years of age. After heing here three years I (John) was born, and three years later, when my father had become a citizen, another son (Patrick) was born. We are now going to vote for the first time, and would respectfully request you to answer the following questions: 1. Can deorge lawfully vote without becoming a naturalized citizen? 2. Is John entitled to a vote without becoming a naturalized citizen, he being born in this country, but while his father was not naturalized? 3. Does the fact that Patrick was born here while his father was actizen entitle Patrick to a vote without getting naturalized?

By answering these three questions you would greatly oblice and enlighten some of your admirers. Joux.

By answering these three questions you would greatly oblige and enlighten some of your admirers. Jours.

I and 2. deorge and John can vote without becoming naturalized. Section 2.172 of the United States Revised Statutes reads as follows:

The children of persons who have been duly naturalized under any law of the United States. * * being under the age of twenty-one at the time of the naturalization of their parents, shall, if dwelling in the United States, be considered as citizens thereof; and the children of persons who now are or have been citizens of the United States shall, though born out of the limits and juri-silection of the United States, be considered citizens thereof.

Third-Certainly. The section of the Revised Statutes

reads:

All persons born in the United States and not subject to any foreign power are declared to be critisens of the United States

Patrick's faither had renounced his allegiance to the foreign power of which he had been born a subject be tore Patrick's birth. Patrick insturally was not subject to any foreign power, and was from his birth a citizet of the United States.

of the United States.

To rak Korrok or the Nex-Sir: The undersigned is English born and raised, and served three year in the English army, but deserted to 1870 and came to this country. I am now a naturalized criticen and voter, with wife, insulty, and stack residency here. Can I go home wife, insulty, and stack residency here. Can I go home wife, insulty, and stack residency here. Can I go home staking it thousands his best residency here. Can I go home staking the state of the s

to serve the Queen, and took an eath to the same effect; your promise you have broken and your eath violated. You had better stay here; Great Britain recognizes no power in other States to naturalize her subjects and if you went everte Eugland you might get into trouble. If you did, the United States would have to interfere in behalf of a naturalized citizen who, out of his own mouth is a perjurer, and, naturally, could not interfere with a whole heart.

whole heart.

To the Editor of the Sus—Sir: Can you inform me where I can buy Graham flour or the address of any one who makes it into breal? Also, if I can make up a medical prescription for the public without a druz license? Also, bears inform me how actizen proceeds, when he wants to vote. I sum now a withen, but how do the polinic officers know when you want to circ your vote? Hoping you will kindly reply in Sunday's Sus, yours sincurely.

A. B. C.

1. You can almost certainly buy Graham flour at any first class. first-class grocery store, such as Park & Tiford's, or Acker, Merrall & Condit's. If you cannot get it of those dealers try the Health Food Company, Fourth avenue

and Tenth street. At this last place you can probably buy Graham bread. It should not be a hard thing to ob-

2 No, you cannot. To prepare prescriptions, legally, for the public you must be either a graduate of the New York College of Pharmacy or a licentiste of the County Board of this county. The office of the Secretary of the Board is at 218 Heast Thirteenth street.

3. The constitution of this State provides that a citizen must have lived in this State one year, in the county four months, and in the election district in which he intends to vote thirty days prior to the election day. If you shall have fulfilled those conditions by November 2, take your naturalization paper in your pocket, and on one of the registration days attend at the proper registration beeth in your district and register. On election day take your naturalization papers in your pocket, and go to the voting place as though you had voted allyour go to the voting place as though you had voted all your life. You may not need to show your papers, but in case you do, you will have them with you handlir.

AH HARTIGAN WILL NOT DOWN. Twenty Chestant Bells Fret him, but de No

Conquer Mim. "I'm afraid that if Mr. Hartigan is let go on in this provoking way," ex-Congressman Ellis H. Schnabel said to Signor Fatty Walsh in the County Democracy headquarters, Mott and Chatham streets, last night, "he will bring us all to ruin. You know your friends in the New Amsterdam Club complained of his carrying on so last year. No decent man would accept office on such terms. If Hartigan won't let up he ought to be made to do so. This Tom Lee business is too much for anybody. Pretty soon. in his baste to get at the spoils of office, he will be running with the Chicese Joss out of 202 Chatham street and setting it up in the City Hall."

The big fellow, which is the name by which all of Signor Fatty's supporters call him when on his native heath, knit his brows and stroked his chubby cheeks.

"I'll grant you that Jerry hasn't as much "I'll grant you that Jerry hasn't as much style as some of us fellows, and can't say 'Yes' when he means 'No,' I'll tell him to be more eircumspect in future."

"I think anybody 'ud drep to a better idea than this heathen Chines business." said Timothy D. Sullivan, the Leonard street undertaker, with the air of a man feeling his way. "Y only want to give the Chines rope and they'll hang themselves. Ye'd hat Tom Lee takin' the big fellow's place, and also Mr. Schnabel's places and everybody's place. Then where 're ver jobs? The Chinesmen 'ud have thim at laundry prices. I think yo could come nearer home."

"What's the matter with Paddy Wolfe for Alderman and Timothy D, for the Assembly?" John Bonnett, the Excise Inspector, quietly remarked.

"Nothing if either of them has got dust."

John Bennett, the Excise Inspector, quietly remarked.

"Nothing, if either of them has got dust enough to run," Corkey Sullivan repiled. "We ought to have some good, strong men on the ticket wid the big feller."

"I hear that Mr. Wolfe and Mr. Sullivan are are anxious to be candidates this fall," Fatty remarked, eyeing Mr. Sullivan. A blush appeared on Mr. Sullivan, A blush appeared on Mr. Sullivan, and he nervously repiled that they might go further and fare worse.

"It'il cost ye a power of munney. Timothy D.," said Stephen Huggard of 53 Oak street, "and ye'll surely have to put up the price of coffin boxes."

"What I say goes, if Fatty is willin," Timothy D. said, getting red in the face.
There was a great commotion on the stairway.

"Mille murther," cried out Stephen Huggard, but Jerry's below wid a gang of haythens at his heels,".

In a moment Ah Hartigan was in the room

"The murther," cried out Stephen Huggard.
"but Jerry's below wid a gang of haythens at his heels."
In a moment Ah Hartigan was in the room with a dozen Chinese behind him, headed by Tom Lee, Jerry's candidate for Alderman.

Mister Lee, have a sate," cried out Ah Jerry. "Don't be hangin' back. Ye all know one another well enough, It tan't the first time ye slept on the hard side of a board, with the opium smoke over ye and fuddin'y yer brains."

Ex-Congressman Ellis H. Schnabel was too indignant for anything. He made a dash for the door, caught it, onened it wide enough to get through it, and was away. Fatty would have gone too, but was needed to keep the Chinamen from being flung through the windows out into Chatham street without ceremony.

"Get out of there, ye haythen," shouted William Johnson, ex-messenger of the Board of Aldermen, and owner of all the hand carts that trundle on Park row. "I never let a Chinayman sit down alongside me, It isn't sate."

"The man that assaulte me frinds hurts

Chinayman sit down alongside me, it isn't saie."
The man that assaults me frinds hurts me." Ah Jerry remarked. "I want incivility from ye, gintlemin, and pienty of it. It was not yesterday that I came to Amerikay, and I'll have ye all to know that I'm from Limorick. Mr. Lee is my frind——"
"Ding-a-ling" went twenty chestnut gongs.
"Its friends are my friends"—
"Ding-a-ling," the twenty chestnut gongs wont again.



HOW CRANBERRIES GROW

THE CLEVER ONE-LEGGED YANKER WHO FIRST CULTIVATED THEM. A Machine Wanted to Pick Cranberries

Three Enemies of the Crasberry Plant-American Crasberries Popular in England, FORKED RIVER, Ocean county, N. J., Oct. 2. The New Jersey cranberry crop is about ready to pick on the marshes, and the usual miscellaneous and heterogeneous mass of humanity that makes up the small army of cranberry pickers of the State is gathering to collect the tart and bopular fruit for the fall and winter campaign against the turkey. This season of the year never rolls round but the cry gross up from the throats of a thousand growers of cranberries in this and other counties. "Why don't some one invent a machine to pick cranberries, win fame and fortune, and make berry growers happy?" About once a year, also, some ambitious inventor thinks he has hit upon a cranberry-picking machine, and the growers will flock from all parts of the marsh region to see it work, and every year the inventor exhibits a failure, and the Jerseymen go home disappointed again. The great desire for an automatic picker on the part of the growers is due to the fact that the harvesting of the croo is virtually in the hands of the army of men, women, and children that do the picking, and they harase the growers with strikes, demands for more wages, and concessions and favors of many kinds from the time the picking commences until it is over. Some little grievance that a picker has or imagines he has against a grower is liable to result in a general throw-up of work on a marsh until the grievance is removed or the grower has made it right in some way. As the harvesting of the Jersey cranberry croo gives employment to probably 5,000 persons, the amount of mischief they are capable of, being entirely independent of all outside interference, may be imagined. The average wages of cranberry pickers large and sunall, old and young, will amount to \$1 a day. It is the only labor that scores of persons depend on to keep them off of the town during the winter months, but for some reason they look upon the growers aftesir natural enemies, and act toward them accordingly.

From present indications there will be about 160,000 bushels of cranberries picked on the Jersey marshes this fail, which is above the average. They will yield the growers from \$7 to \$9 a barrel, one-quarter of which may safely be put down as manity that makes up the small army of cranberry pickers of the State is gathering to col-

be put down as profit, as the grower calculates to net not less than 25 per cent. on his investment in marsh.

It is probably known to but comparatively few lovers of cranberry sauce that the cultivation of the popular little red berry from which it is made was begun less than Chirty years ago, and in this very village of Forker River. Previous to that time the supply of cranberries came from the wild vines in the swamps of this State. Massachusets, and a few other States, just as the huckleberry supply is obtained. Not more than one-tenth of the quantity that are now sent to market were put on sale when John Webb began his experiments in 1857, and the price was so high that only people with long pocketbooks could enjoy cranberry sauce with their turkey. John Webb, a one-legged down-Easter, came to Ocean county many years ago, and for years manged to make a living picking cranberries and doing other farm work. He was so poor that he know better than to ask for any credit in the neighberhood, as he could not have obtained it. He finally managed to get possession of a small piece of low swamp land where the wild cranberry grew, and it was while gathering the berries from the straggling vines in the fall of 1857 that Webb made the discovery that in places where sand had been washed from the high ground and carried down upon the peat bottom of the cranberry marsh the vipes grew more luxuriantly, and the berries on their were larger, of botter flavor, and more plentiff, the treatment of an entire bog in that way

An Jerry round-rock." I with a health from pre-grade place where and had been weaked from pre-grade point and the form of the pre-grade place where and had been weaked the pre-grade place where and mere place where the pre-grade place where and mere place where and mere place where the pre-grade place where the pre-grade place where the pre-grade place where and mere place where the pre-grade place where the pre-grade place where and mere place where the pre-grade place pl

Eczema

by impure blood, is accompanied with intense liching and burning sensations, and, unless properly treated, is likely to afflict its victim for years. If you are suffering from Eczema, or any other cruptive discase, take Ayer's margariths. This medicine relieves that sense of Constant Westiness, from which so many suffer, purities, invigorates, and vitalizes the blood, gives tone and vigor to the stomach, and restores the appetits. Sarsaparilla. It has proved, in numberless instances, a complete cure for this disorder.

Entirely Cured.

A few weeks ago I was attacked with a severe and distressing form of Eczena. The eruptions spread very generally over my body, causing an intense itching and burning sensation, especially at night. With great faith in the virtues of Ayer's Sursaparilla, I commenced tak-ing it, and, after having used less than two bottles of this medicine, am entirely cured -HENRY E. BEARDS. LEY of the Hope "Nine," West Pffindelphia, Pa.
I was for years troubled with Sait Engum, which, during the winter months, caused my hands to become very

Debility

and vigor to the stomach, and restores the appetite, health, and strength more surely and speedily than any other remedy.

Positive Proof. Two years ago I suffered from Loss of Appetite and

Two years ago I suffered from Loss of Appetite and Debility, the result of Liver Disease. After having tried various remedies and several physicians without receiving any benefit, I began taking Ayer's Sersapartilla. The first bottle produced a marked change, and the second and third accomplished so much that I felt like a new man. I have, since that time, taken about one bottle every year, and had no recurrence of the trouble—WILLIAM E. WAY. East Lempster, N. H.

If any one suffering from General Debility, Wanter If any one suffering from General Debility, Want of Appetite, Depression of Spirits, and Lassitude will use Ayer's Sar-

Ayer's Sar

Ayer's Sar

Saparilla has entirely cured are of this troublesome humor.—ELLEN ASHWORTH, Evansion, Wyoming used it, and speak from experience.—F. O. LORING Brockton, Mass. Brockton, Mass.
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